From Our Own Correspondent.

Tunis, June 22, 1861. Just returned from Caprera, I can give you the assurance that Garibaldi, whom foreign papers de-sribed as sick, is in the best of health, full of hope for the cause of freedom, and ready to take part in the isminent struggle. I had the opportunity of conversing with him on political events, past, present, and found him well informed as to all questions in the West as well as in the East, giving his clear and unbiased judgment about men and events in telling words, in which the obserfulness and dignity of his character find a most happy expression. Mentioning America, he spoke with the greatest sympathy for the rights of the Nation, but he could not concent that, for the present moment, be takes the struggle to be s great political war, not a war of liberty, though the cause of freedom must ultimately be advanced by the victory of the Union, of which he has not the alightest doubt.

I know the difficulties," he said, "which prevent the Federal Government, even now, from proclaiming the liberty of the slaves; but so long so the legal existence of Slavery is acknowledged, the war remains a political war. Had it been otherwise, I would have offered my sword to those who are willing to put down that degrading institution, which I know seatciently from experience in Brazil."

I expressed my opinion that he might probably soon find an occasion nearer home once more to wield his

powerful sword for liberty.
"I hope so," said he, "and am fully aware that the cause of liberty is the same all over the world. I am ready, with my friends, to go to the assistance of any people tighting for freedom, as soon as I am called, for I do not wish to be an intruder. I go only where I know that I am welcome."
"And how do you desire to be called?" n=ked I.

"There is but one way of calling me," he answered, "by the sound of muskets. However desperate may be the stroggle, I will go to assist those who rise for liberty, whether in Greece or Hungary."

He spoke with deep feeting of Cavour's death, to whom he had but a few days before his iliness written a long letter about the means whereby the unity of Italy is to be accomplished, protesting against foreign assistance. Italy is great and powerful enough to do the work herself. She does not require either the help or the permission of France to expel foreign oppressors His opinion about the French Emperor remains the some as it was before the Italian War.

Were he the genius his followers proclaim him, he said, "he would use the force and possage of France to make a powerful alliance with England and Italy to which Portugal, Greece, and Switzerland would a once, and Spain soon afterward, adhere, and force Austria to evacuate Venetin, and to establish the regal independence of Hungary. These principal causes of war once removed, he ought in concert with his allies to abolish the fleets and the system of standing armles, and make it possible that the enormous unproductive expenditure for warlike purposes and armaments should be employed for industrial and commercial enterprises, for the construction of rai roads and canals, and for the education of the working classes. For the dotense of the different countries the citizens themselves must suffice, as we see they do in Switzerland

Garibaldi is now patronizing the plan of some phi thropic English ladies, who sretrying to establish infant asylums, ragged schools, and provident societies in Italy, especially at Naples and Palermo; he has written an appeal to the Italian ladies to enlist their cooperation in this noble scheme not merely for the object itself, but to turn the attention of the Italian women to their duties to their country, since in Italy the cur toms of the people, the influence of the priests, the sys-tem of education under despotic governments, have circumscribed the sphere of women still more than in England or America. The mothers of the present generation are mostly influenced by the priests; Garibaldi's own mother, of whom he spoke with the greatest veneration, was educated by nuns; still, when he saw her for the last time, at his return from the Roman expedition, she bleased him with the words, "You have done your duty, and he who does his duty does well."

Garibaldi's habits are regular and irreproachable. He rices with the sun. At 4 in the morning we saw him walking to an outbouse where he takes his cold ablutions; then he drinks a cup of milk and goes to his garden to boe corn, beans, and potatoes, plant and water his vines and fruit-trees, among which are chest nuts from Sicily, olives from Nice, fig-trees from the Romagna, and a few orange-trees sent as a present by the municipality of Sassari. At 8 he takes coffee, and returns again to his garden, where he works as hard as any laborer. At noon comes his dinner-hour, with the most simple fare, sonp, meat, vegetables, and fruits, e for himself. He rer ing with his friend in conversation after dinner, especially if he has lady visitors, to whom he extends the most refined polite-

After dinner he reads his letters of which he receive bags full every third day by the way of Sardinia. Carpaneto, his old friend and Secretary, late Consul at Tangiers, who in 1849 gave him his hospitality for nine months, and lost his official position at that time for having sheltered the outlaw, writes a portion of his letters, but all the more important work he does him self. If worried or excited by political or private tidings, he silently returns to bis garden, and dispels his annoyance by manual labor. At 8 in the evening be takes ten with his friends, and soon afterward goes to bed, or reads Italian or English poetry.

From time to time he goes to Sardinia for a bunting

excursion, or goes fishing on the sea. His sheep cattle, and asses interest him much, and he likes to speak with the mariners of Maddalena and the shepherds, who often come from Sardinia to visit him Every fortnight a steamer arrives direct from Genoa bringing always a dozen or more of friends, companions and admirers to Caprera; old ourbonaros, of 1821; conspirators of 1831, at that time young Italians, now gray men; his lieutenants from Montevideo; his nds from Lima, his companions of Rome, and his officers of the giorious Sicilian expedition, not to speak of party chiefs from Italy, Poland, Hungary, Germany Greece, form the bulk of that invasion, which for three days is hospitably received at the bermitage of Caprera. Some of them are lodged in the humble house of the hero, small and adorned with the simplest furniture, such as we meet in the houses of farmers. Those who cannot be lodged at Caprera. go to the hotel of the neighboring island-Maddalens They come in the morning to Caprera, where Garibaldi receives them with the greatest cordiality; they dine with him, play the Italian game of ball, seel corals on the beach accompanying Garibaldi's son Menotti on his fishing expeditions, or work in the garden, and return at night to Maddalena. On the fourth day the steamer returns from Porto Torres, and carries them back to Genoa.

The active outdoor life of the hero, his peat habits and the simplicity of his fare, together with his abstinence from wine, keep him remarkably vigorous and fit for any great exertions. Political intrigues tire him out, and if he yields to his friends and sometimes visits Turin and the Parliament, it is only to increase his disgust of politicians, who treat him, for fear of Napoleon, with an ingratitude scarcely to be credited. In order to prove that they are not revolutionists, even when they reap the fruits of revolution, these statesmen of Turin have proscribed the Garibaldian officers, and a recommendation from the conqueror of the Two Sicilies usually endangers the claims of his friends.

The statements which appeared in some papers that the great baritone singer, Signor Amodio, is not dead from the yellow fever, but that a younger brother of his is deceased from that cause, are incorrect. The eminent artist and generous man has departed this life. A grand requiem was performed in church in this city. to his memory, at which Mrs. Isidora Clark, Mr. F. Amodio and others, took part.

FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CHICAGO-IMMENSE SUPPLY OF GRAIN IN THE NORTH-WEST-CORN IS KING-FREAKS OF ILLINOIS CURRENCY-HEALTHY EFFECT OF THE CRASH-A "FLUSH TIMES" REMINISCENCE-THE COMING MAN. From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 5, 1861.

Our loving Southern brethren are neither prophets nor the sons of prophets. Though they have withdrawn their trade and seceded from their debts, grass does not grow in the streets of Chicago, just yet. In sooth, the city wears neither an Arcadian nor a funereal aspect. Palatial buildings are rising on the business broughfares, and the voice of the artisan is heard in the land. The 60 railway trains continue to arrive and depart daily. Though the heavy Southern business of the great Illinois Central road is entirely cut off, its earnings for June exceed those of last year, while its running expenses are being reduced 20 per cent. The Tremont House is undergoing repairs and enlargement to the amount of \$75,000; and as I write the incessant hammering and sawing of an army of carpenters comes clattering in at my window. For the last week nights there has seldom been a single vacant room in the establishment. The Sherman House, another great caravansers of the Fifth avenue and Continental order, just opened, is also swarming with guests; and the other botels are well filled. Michigan avenue, to which the Battery in Charleston bears a feeble resemblance, follows the Lake shore for a mile and a half, and is the finest drive and prome 13de in America. Every evening it is crowded wit wift vehicles, and the sidewalks thronged with leisurey pedestrians.

"I do aver upon an affidavit," that I have not heard single cry of "Bread or blood." That starvation bit may be imminent; but eighteen million bushels if grain have been received here since the first of Janeary, against twelve millions for the corresponding nonths of last year, and five millions for 1859; there are now over two million bushels of corn in store in Chicago; and more than half of last year's grain crop throughout the North-west is still in the bands of farmers, and in country warehouses. War or peace, currency or no currency, brendstuffs will always find a cash market. Corn, not Cotton, is King; and the great North-west, instead of Dixie's Land, holds the cepter of imperial power.

The North-west suffers less in the present crisis than

any other section of the country. . In fact, but for the balloon currency-always a sure thing to fall back on here when every other device for ruining business conderful classicity of this region. Within the last few months, owing to the collapse of Southern State bonds upon which it is founded, the Illinois currency, mounting to twelve million dollars, has depreciated O per cent. The Wisconsin currency has declined in e aggregate four millions. The dead loss to the pec ple of these two young States, of ten millions of dolars in cash, accompanied by the universal depreciation in property, of course causes embarrassment and tringency; but nothing like general wreck and ruin.

Chicago, during the depression which followed her real estate insanity, touched bottom; therefore she has gone through her late severe ordeal most creditably For several months New-York exchange commanded a premium of from ten to thirty per cent, and yet the erchants, as a class, met their Eastern indebtedness comptly, and there were very few failures. For a ng time the business men and banks attempted to keep up the currency by receiving and paying it out at but it proved impossible permanently to pass that for a dollar which really represented only fifty cents. For two weeks before the final crash pecuniary affairs were very chaotic. Everybody was afraid of the currency, and yet everybody received it. People were seized with a sudden fondness for paying their debts. The course of nature was reversed; debtors absolutely pursued their creditors for an opportunity to pay, a e creditors dodged them as swindlers avoid to heriff. Parsimonious husbands supplied their wives unteously with means to do the family shopping for months ahead, and there was a run upon those femi-nine paradises, the dry goods stores, as if they were banks of doubtful repute. The merchants were by no means anxious to sell, and closed their doors inflexibly

Of course this condition of things could not long last. Prices went suddenly up, as if by magic. Then there comes a grand crisis: currency dropped on a average fifty per cent, and one fine morning Chicago woke up to find itself poorer, by just half of the balances in its favor at the banks than it was the night before. The banks, with their usual feline capacity for alighting on their feet, came up all right, and the depositors had to stand the loss. Many suffered seerely, but a few had the foresight to avoid the storm. though he had \$12,000 of currency a few days before the crash, he succeeded, by some sort of grain speculation, in converting all but \$400 into New-York exchange, just in time to save it. Now, there is no more fighting in the dark. A dollar of currency passes fo exactly the amount of gold or New-York exchange it will purchase. Some barks were wrecked before the sea of finance reached this healthy level, but the business men of Chicago, as the Chinese proverb avers of female hearts, can stand a great deal of breaking.

Apropos to business, let me relate a real estate anec ote. Several years ago, a leading book merchant of this city purchased, for his future home, a tract of un-improved land, near the lake and outside the city limits, for \$1,200, one-fourth cash; and the balance in one, two or three years. Before the end of the first year, the Illinois Central Railroad was located over a sandy. worthless point of the tract, and the Company paid him damages, in cash, to the amount of \$1,100. Before the time came for making his last payment of \$300, he sold the land to a company of speculators for \$21,500, and got the money. It is now covered with buildings.

Matters continue comparatively quiet in Missouri. Gen. Lyon's expedition is moving southward across the State, while his fleet, the steamers White Cloud, Mc-Dowell, and Iatan (don't imitate the truly diabolical blunder of The Times and Herald, and print that Satun'), are still lying at Booneville. The prompt and efficient measures of Gen. Banks, in Baltimore, excite universal approbation. "Mr. Banks," remarked an old democrat to me yesterday, "is THE COMING MAN."

He may be right, though recent observations in Missouri have given me a strong suspicion that the Great Expected is yet to be found in the person of Col. Frank P. Blair. Be that as it may, it is certainly time fo this great emergency to riog up the curtain and reveal its hero. Possibly, the comet presages his coming. The Hour is upon us: where is the Man:

WHAT PETER CARTWRIGHT SAYS.

From the St. Louis Central Christian Advocate.

Bro. Maslin: I send you a five dollar bill on a Missouri bank, which you will credit to my account.

Alas! for Illinois; our money is nearly all dead in our pockets. You should have had all I owe you, but the souri bank, which you will credit to my account. Alas! for Illinois; our money is nearly all dead in our pockets. You should have had all I owe you, but the regs died on my hands. If your own money is dead, bury it and preach its funeral sermon, but do not charge the expenses to me, but to the Secessionists. I hope Gen. Lyon will catch Tory Jackson, and haug him on the first tree he comes to. Union men ought to arm themselves from head to heels, and shout down every traitor they come to. If God will have mercy on me, I would rather die than that this glorious Government should be overthrown. If we must be destroyed, I hope the Lord will do it, and not give us into the power of tories. The army worm is making a dreadful sweep of our meadows, wheat and corn. We are threatened with drouth here. We have had no rain for four weeks. If the Union men need help to kill traitors, call on Illinois. We can send you twenty thousand good men and true. Rivere of tood will flow, but this Union must stand, though the heavens fall.

Petamat Pigtas, Monday, June 17, 1861.

warded at half the usual rates through Harnden's Express. They have consent of Government to enter all the camps for this purpose.

THE DOOM OF THE DOGS.

It is only a few years since the enforcement of the dog laws in this city was attended by brutal and repulsive features. When the season of proscription set in, carts were regularly driven through the streets, accompanied by great strapping negroes armed with bludgeons, to beat out the life of any stray dog they might encounter. It was then literally true that the blood of many a victim was sprinkled on our pavements, and the wise precautionary measures against hydrophobia were frequently deplored because of these public exhibitions of brutal butchery. The execution of the law by its swarthy administrators gave rise to endless complaints by gentlemen whose valuable dogs had been rudely snatched up and beaten to death, and to frequent fights with more muscular owners, who defended their quadropedal property vi et armis. Things got so bad at last that the perambulating dog

killers were suppressed, and a Dog-Pound was estab lished, to which citizens were invited to bring estrays for execution at the hands of the public officers. was enacted that after a certain time—usually the 15th of June-no dog should be permitted to run in the public streets without being muzzled and led by a suitable cord or chain; that any person finding a dog so running at large might seize him and deliver him at the Public Pound, receiving in recompense for his trouble the sum of fifty cents for each and every dog so delivered; that the dogs so brought on each day to the Pound should be kept until sunset, to give owners an opportunity for redemption on payment of the sum of two dollars, after which time all that remained were to be slaughtered and the carcasses suitably disposed of. This rule, with slight modifications, has been in force up to the present time, having been found to answer all the requirements of the public good. But this butchery of the dogs, although with drawn from public view, lost none of its repulsive features by the change, and in fact the scene in the Pound after sunset was in the highest degree revolting. The piteous moaning, the desperate struggles, and the dying groans of the onimals, with the brutal ferocity the executioners, the spatter of blood on the ground, and the three or four hundred curcasses lying in heaps or singly about, making a scene which once witnessed one would wish never to recall. It was not until several years had elapsed that our City Fathers bethought them that does could be killed in other ways than by the bludgeon, but finally, about five years ago the present improved system was established. As the matter is of real public consequence, we make no apology for imparting to our readers the information toined from a recent visit to the Dog-Pound.

The Pound-if the name is not a misnomer-is ar foot of Twenty-fifth street. On approaching it the ear is greeted with a confused chorus of barks, bays, yelps and growls, which betoken the proximity of dogs orted sizes and colors," and remind one of a full pack of hounds giving tongue on a fresh trail. But certainly distance lends enchantment in this instance, for on stepping on the deck of the floating prison-house the sensitive tympanum is pained with such a compound yelp, such a grand consolidated ki-yi, that unless pelled by other motives than pleasure seeking the visir is prompted to beat a basty retreat.

As yet one sees no quadrupeds, but the canine chorus omes from the unexplored cavern beneath his feet, and leaves him uncertain whether three hundred yelps are being uttered, or whether but one, from some great brute, whose terrible voice, like that of Cerberus, of Echidna and Typhon, was itself enough to shake the sky. To resolve the riddle, the visitor explains his iners to the obliging Superintendent, who reads his paper and smokes his eigar in the little "house on and under his guidance, descends to the bold. On landing below, what a sight greets the eye! And the smells, too; ah! they are of the dog, doggy! In this cavernous apartment stand, lie, rear, or sit, about two hundred and fifty dogs, whose chief occupation eems to be the vociferation of supposed wrongs, and lamor for redress. The sight of the keeper and visitors but adds to their pulmonary vigor, and the grand con-cert, which was partly hushed as we descended the stairs, is resumed with desperate zenl. Not many high-born dogs are in this assemblage, for at this time of year they are almost without exception:

"Mongrel, puppy, whelp and hound, And our of low degree."

In size, they vary from the ponderous to the pigmy and in color from the shade of charcoal to that of snow. The brindles and yallers predominate, if anything, and among the latter is found many a prototype of that yalier dorg" that the Professor kicked out of school. The proportion of large, mangy, asb-cart dogs is great as the Dutch chiffoniers are accustomed to bring their worn-out curs to the pound and claim the two-shilling reward, this being the price now allowed by law. No doubt they believe in the maxim, " Look out for the of the pound will look out for itself." number to the ash-cart dogs are the little curs that yelp in low alleys, and snarl at passers-by from dirty bovels and shops. Occasionally, in looking through the collection, one may find a noble Newfoundland or mastiff that has been enticed from home and coaxed down to the Pound, but it is not often that they are to be seen, for as the bulk of the dog business is done by boys, these arge specimens are scarcely to them what Wemmick would call "portable property." Later in the seasonsay from Aug. 15 to Sept. 15—the metropolitan and suburbau stock of poor dogs is pretty well run out, and the boys are forced to steal good ones, or retire from business for the season. Consequently, the quality of the deliveries to the Pound improves very much about that time, and the number of Fifth-avenue downgers and Cordelias who come in search of their Fifis, Bijous, and Mustaches is correspondingly greater.

The hold of the canal barge is divided longitudinally into four pens, a passage-way being left down the midile. In these compartments the dogs are tied to rings, enough space being allowed to each to move about omfortably. The place is well ventilated by gratings in the deck, and by the stern windows and stairway; but withal it would be hardly fair to say that, edorifi cally considered, the place surpassed all others. It was hardly to this floating palace that Horace referred, in saying, "Ubi gratior aura leniat rabiem cania," although it cannot be denied that the cool breezes from the water do mitigate the Summer heats. And as we have quoted Horace's allusion to the star whose pernicious influence was supposed to madden the dogs, it may be well to remark in this connection that the preventive employed at the Dog-Pound against hydropho bia is muriatic acid. On the occasion of our visit, a rabid dog was brought in by his owner, after having bitten a little boy. He was tied at the foot of the stairs for a short time, and before the keeper could kill him he had bitten two dogs and the keeper's little finger. The superintendent immediately squeezed the man's wound, and applied muriatic acid until the place was completely canterized. It is said to be a complete

The weather this season having been rather co than usual, the Pound was not opened until the 17th of June. On the first day there were delivered 322 dogs; on the second day, 246; on the third, 190; and the average ever since has been nearly 200. Thus, in the season of two-and-a-balf months, allowing only 100 a day, there are brought to the pound and killed, about 8,000 dogs, at an expense to the city of \$3,000. The money is well spent, however, for this multitude of dogs might cause many deaths from that terrible disease, hydrophobia. More dogs are brought to the pound in the morning and toward evening, than throughout the day, and more on Monday than any other day in the week, for the young loafers return from their Sunday predatory excursions with numerous canine prizes. The Pound will probably close this year on the 15th September, but the superintendent, in the most business-like manner, remarked, that he would "keep open as long as the supply of dogs

The public will no doubt wish to know how the dogs are killed and what is done with the carcasses. Their death is an easy and expeditions one. When the time appointed by law arrives, the dogs are carried by the

mape of their necks up stairs to a tank, 12x6x6 feet, which has a capacity for 400 dogs at once. Into this pain ed death-chamber each unfortunate is dropped, the slatted trap being opened for his admission and instantly closed behind him. In handling the animals the attendant is very careful to clutch them by the nape of the neck, close behind the ears, so that they may not turn and bite, for in such case the consequences might be very serious. The tank being full (or rather the day's supply being encaged, for a is rare that 400 dogs are brought on any one day the trap is fastened down, and a stream of Croton is turned into the tank until the water rises above the slats; in other words, until the last dog is dead. Death comes so pleasantly and swiftly to them that they do not howl and yelp, but merely cough out the water aslong as they can, and then die. The whole operation does not occupy ten minutes. It being concluded a gate is opened for the escape of the water, and the carcasees are removed in overed carts. What is done with them the bone boilers alone can tell. We have heard it intimated that the large dogs were skinned before being boiled, and that the little ones went, skin and all, into the coppers; but these are mysteries which we have not yet had the courage to investigate.

SCIENCE, INDUSTRY, AND INVENTION.

-M. Mariette has discovered, in the ruins of Memphis, a list of sixty-three Egyptian Kings, engraved on limestone. The Paris Library and the British Muse um have similar tablets, but they are not nearly so complete as this, which is to be placed in the new museum in Egypt. This tablet, it is supposed, will settle the Egyptian dynasties of the ante-pyramidal pe-

-Mr. Rimmel, the great English perfumer, has invented a perfume-evaporizer, intended to be used as a sanitary agent, as well as for the diffusion of merely pleasant odors through apartments, hospitals, halls and beaters. It consists of a vessel heated by a small lamp below it, and acts by the vaporization of steam impregnated with the odors of flowers, aromatic vinegar and other acids and sauitary agencies, such as chio rine and ammonia. Some perfames are said to act as true sanitary agents by ozonizing the oxygen of the sir, so converting it into true vital air; the oil of cloves, though heavy se a perfame, has a very singular prop erty of destroying musty mould, as in paste or gum, for example, keeping it fresh and sweet for months. Such an agency diffused by the new evaporizer in close and musty spartments, could not but sweeten them.

-It is very well known that railroad conductors when the train stops at a station, seldom call out the name of the station, and when they do they rarely pronounce it so that it can be understood. To remedy this on the Edinburgh & Glasgow Railroad, at every station they have a starling or parrot trained so that whenever a train stops, it commences calling out the name, and continues to scream it out until the train starts.

-It is estimated that the tunnel through the Alps at Mont Cenis Pass will be completed in about six years. The machines on the Italian side cut rather more than eight feet per day to a width of about ten

-M. Aich, of Brussels, has discovered an alloy which presents the advantage of working as well cold as hot, which may be forged without losing its cohesion, meluvery readily, and can be afterwards submitted to the operations of bammering, rolling and punching. It is beaper than brass, and much cheaper than red copper. It consists of 60 parts copper, 28.2 of zine, and 1.8 of

-Mr. S. Moulton, of Bradford-ou-Avon, England, has invented a new kind of spring for railway and other purposes, in which spiral or flat springs of steel are oded to vulcanized rubber so as to obtain the particular advantages of both steel and rubber springs in one. It is said that neither interferes, to any objeclonable extent, with the action of the other, the rubber sustaining the form and action of the steel, while the steel prevents injury to the rubber.

-Mr. Lawrence Geogliegan, of Galway, gun-maker, has produced a new blasting powder made from tanner's waste bark, nitrate of soda and sulphur, which is said to be much superior in efficiency to the blasting powder in general use, while it costs not more than half as mucl

-Professor Wheatstone, after considerable experi ment, has determined that for telegraph cables a coating of India-rubber is fully equal to a coating of gutta-per cha of twice its thickness. -A company is London called the Pasumatic Dis

patch Company, are erecting a tunnel in that city thirty nches in diameter, through which they intend to send parcels by exhausting the air in front of the cylinder containing them. The line is first to be put in opera-

-Compressed air is being used in Paris as a means of preserving power. On the roof of a manufactory at Geonevilliers, near Paris, is a wind-mill which works a suction and forcing pump for the purpose of preasing air into strong recentacles made of iron plates, until the air is condensed some eight or ten atmospheres. This force is afterwards used as required, and for purposes requiring but slight power is of considerable im-

-The latest novelty in gentlemen's apparel, and one that is well suited to these war times, is shirt-fronts, collurs and wristbands of enameled steel. They are said to be perfectly elastic and not to suggest to the wearer that he is bandcuffed.

## AN EXPLANATION. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Str: In an article headed " Information Wanted," in your number of the 8th inst., you so entirely misconstrue the purport of my letter in The London Times of the 23d May, and in consequence of such misconstruction, pass such severe strictures on myself, that I trust you will allow me space for a few words of explanation, if not for my own sake, for that of my firm, every member of which is and always has been

explanation, it not for my own saxe, for that of my firm, every member of which is and always has been entirely with the North.

The British Government having publicly conceded beligerent rights to the so-called Southern Confederacy, and having done so, unfortunately, without decharing at the same time its determination not to allow privateers to enter British ports, it at once became the duty of every one engaged in business with America, to inquire how, according to precedents, England would treat privateers, whom she had declared she would not treat as pirates. Finding that most of our underwriters were quite at sea on the subject, I consulted some of the best English and American printed authorities. My surprise was equal to my regret, when I found that without an express declaration from the Government to the contrary, all precedents pointed to the inference that Southern privateers might bring their prizes into any neutral, sad, therefore, any English port, and that the condemnation of Prize Courts sisting in the Country of the captor—say New-Orleans or Charleston—would be binding upon British Courts.

Feeling convinced that if my conclusions were correct, this state of things was most likely to lead to the most serious complications between America and England, I was most anxious to draw public attention to it. To obtain for my letter the greatest publicity, I wrote it to The Turner, and tangency is insertion in

gland, I was most anxious to draw public attention to it. To obtain for my letter the greatest publicity, I wrote it to The Times, and, to maure its insertion in that paper, I purposely abstained from any expression of political opinion.

Since then—and better late than never—the British Government has set this question at rest by declaring that no privateers will be allowed to enter British ports. May I not claim to have contributed my might to the pressure of commercial and public opinion in general, which has probably caused the British Government to make this all-important supplement to its declaration of neutrality! eclaration of neutrality?
It is painful to think of the bad blood and ill feeling

It is painful to think of the bad blood and ill feeling in America which might have been prevented had the British Government, instead of acting precipitately in conceding belligerent rights to the South on May 6, and not declaring that privateers would not be allowed into British ports until Juce 3, had allowed these acts to go orth to the world simultaneously.

As an ardent well-wisher of the Union, and as one who looks with the greatest alsorm upon any interruption of that good feeling between the English and the American peoples, which is the palladium of civilization and liberty all over the world, I sincerely hope, that the late declaration of the British Govern-

ment has reached you in time to allay that feeling of irritation which the recent intelligence from America describes in so painful a manner.

Allow me to say, in conclusion, that I have been for many years a constant and sympathetic reader of the Tarnuxs, and that I rejoice with all my hear in the prospect of a speedy triumph for those lofty principles of which you have been one of the earliest champions in America.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant.

FREDERICK LEHMANN,
and Navior & Co. firm of Naylor, Vickets & Co., and Naylo No. 30, Lombard street, London, E. C., June 24, 1461.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met on Monday evening, Mr. Dayton in the chair. The bill of Capt. McQuade, amounting to \$398 46, The bill of Capt. McQuade, amounting to \$3.55 set, for expenses incurred in maintaining Company I, 38th Regiment Scott Life Guard, previous to acceptance by the United States authorities, was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Mr. GENET offered the following resolution:

Mr. (SENET offered the following resolution:
Reveleed, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized
and directed to discuss the amount unexpended of the appropiation for account of "Donations for the year 1 of to the famlies of volunteers from this city now engaged in the service of
the United States," upon the order, regularly singled of the Alderman and Councilment representing the Districts or Wests of
this city in which such soldiers' families may reside, in order to
afford temporary relief to the more needy families of our volunteers.

Mr. Cornell hoped the resolution would not pass, as it would leave the charitable institutions destitute he coming year.

Mr. Bools had no objection to the Controller taking

the coming year.

Mr. Boolle had no objection to the Controller taking these funds provided they were again replaced.

Mr. Gener said he presented the resolution because he knew, as every member of the Board knew, the necessities of the fam lies of the volunteers. The necessities of the charitable institutions did not equal those of the poor families who were daily applying for relief—in fact actually starving.

Mr. Connell contended that the appropriation proposed would not be a dollar a piece to the families; and he did not believe that it would be judicious to make the charitable institutions suffer and perhaps fall to the ground, for the carrying out of what would result in little good to those it was intended to benefit; indeed, might do them a positive injury, as they might count on substantial aid when the Common Common had passed this hill, but would be doomed to disappointment. He believed that funds could be raised in the same mode as those which were placed in the hands of the Union Defense Committee.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Genet, Cornell, Froment, Brady, Toumey, and others, but the resolution was finally lost, only four voting in the affirmative.

An ordi nuce was then introduced by Mr. Boole,

which as subsequently amended by Mr. Consell, is

which as subsequently amended by Mr. Correll, in a follows:

Whereis, The fund known as the "Union Defense Fund of the City of New York," greated by ordinance of the Common Quantity of the provided for the outgoing of sasisting in employing volunteers and making provision for the support of their families, is exhausted and in consequence much deprivation and suffering is produced among the families of our soldiers now so notify vindousting the honor of our common country against domestic rebellion; and

Whereas, It is the impersive duty of the authorities of the city to make provision for the maintenance of those depending upon the later of the volunteers from this city new absent in different city to the first of the Nates—note especially as, as by the provision of section 1 of the above mentioned ordinance the city implicity takes it upon freelf to a provide for the families of the volunteers, and great numbers volunteered in consequence, firmly believing that in their absence ample provision would be made by those in annion by for their loved wises at home, be it therefore Erzelend, That the following ordinance he and is necessary.

adepted
AN OLDINANCE, making an appropriation in side of the families of Voinsteen from this of V. serving in defense of the
National Union. The Mayer, Adderson and Commonsity of
the City of New York, in Common Countril Souvened. So see

the City of New York, in Common Council convened. do or dain as follows:

Section 1. The sum of \$500,000 is hereby appropriated for the purpose of rendering such aid or support to the families of the sifteers and mon tren. Into city as are now or may hereafter volunteer or he ordered to serve in the Army of the United States, in deserding the integrity of the National United.

Sec. 2. The temperature is hereby authorized to horrow, from time to time, on the order of the Corporation, such some or sums as may be required to meet the payments authorized by the preceding section, and to issue bonds of the Corporation therefor, which shall be designated and answer as the "Volunteer Family Ald F and of the Corporation and a late on exceeding seven per cent per anomal.

Box. 3. The said bonds shall be signed by the Controller, counterstanding by the Marcy, and evaluated with the common seal of the

4. For the payment of said bonds and the interest to

Note: 4. For the payment of said bends, and the interest to accuse upon the same the fail h of the Carper sion of the City of New York, and also all sums which may be easier be received from the State of New-Yark, or the United States, for the purpose of remouving the expenses incorred in purposance of the ordinance, are becony colourely pickled, and the Controller is bereity authorized and country to the redeem and cancel the said bonds from time to time, at or before the maturity of the same. Sac. 5. The Controller shall not a the Treatment of the fand, and the nonex bareful appropriated shall be deposited in the city treatmy. The Treatment shall appoint me assistant in each Senatorial District of the city, who shall distinct the Ounds to those smalled the relief in the wards, and only to the residents of the wards in the consecutive Schatterial District.

San, at The Audition Treatment and lay years checks for rotted as shall be signed by the Ward to minutes, consisting of the Alderman, Councilman of each ward and clinters forming appointed by the Union Defense Committee, and a the relief or the state of the committee, and state the state of the Schatterian Councilman of each ward and clinters forming appoint of by the Union Defense Committee, and a the relief or the state of the committee, and a the relief or the state of the committee, and a the relief or the state of the committee and a the relief or the constitution of the committee, and a the relief or the constitution of the committee and a the relief or the council or the state of the constitution of the countries and a state of the constitution of the countries and the countries of the countries and the countries of the c

e Augestian, Contennal or seal word and at the rates of pointed by the Union Defense Committee, and at the rates of immended by the Ward Committees at their last meeting a or Cooper Institute, the raid Ward Committee to make their linor or detailed arrangements as to the distribution of the most for rates, as in their judgment may be desimiled and Mr. Bootz moved that the paper lay over.

Mr. BARRY moved as an amendment that it go to the

Mr. RARRY moved as an amendment that it go to the committee on ordinances.

Mr. Grart charged that the Board did not desire to vote the families one cent. That the action proposed would not give inusediate relief.

Mr. Bodin said that by Friday or Saturday the Commit ces of Relief could be at work provided the ordinance was adopted at the next meeting.

After some further debate the ordinance was re-

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORE, July 1, 1981. Henorable the Common Council:

Y.ENEN: In compliance with the charter and ordinance
Common Council. I have the honor, in the continued also
of the Street Comming I ner from liness, to report the state tuch have to your making of money by tax, even several amounts appropriated by the Common Council to the expenses of the city for the year 1961, with some except hereafor noted, and I am therefore enabled at this time to give correct statement of the several appropriations drawn by it begarinant. Regulations have been drawn by this Department. Regulations have been drawn by this Department, e.g., 80.21. Or this amount, e.g., 80.21. Or this amount, e.g., 80.21. Or this amount, e.g., 80.21. Or drawn upon Transportation, and e.g. 10.27.20 of pour Treat account, the latter be returbareed by assessment upon the property buneful theority.

be reinbursed by assessment upon the property bunshited thereby. For statement showing the amount of each appropriation for the year 1951, as passed by the Common Council, the balance artificials at the first of the current year, amount authorized by the Legislature, amount drawn upon the Controller by requisition, and amount paid by him without requisition from this Department, see Appendix A. For full-details and existements of assessment lists delivered to the Collector of Assessments have been appeared by him smooliscies to the four-sea of Arrears see Appendix B.

The reports of the Super-Intendents of the events Bureaus of this isopartment, giving a foll exhibit of the public business done by them respectively, together with a statement of all vouchers drawn, is before the transmitted. I respectifully refer your honorable bed as to the same, and ask your attention to this several Improvemental reports the amount of work done in this Bureau for the past quanter as amounting to the same of \$150,001 48, 30 per cent refained to the same is \$45.711.10, and the amount of vouchers drawn is \$160,001 48, 30 per cent refained to the same is \$45.711.10, and the amount of vouchers drawn is \$160,001 48, 30 per cent refained to the same is \$45.711.10, and the amount of vouchers drawn is \$160,001 48, and the attention to the same is \$45.711.10, and the amount of vouchers drawn is \$160,001 48, and the amount of the same and the same an

Improvements reports the amount of the same of \$106,367 49, 30 per east retained on the same is \$45,711 10, and the amount of vousibles drawn is \$106,368 59.

In the intrease of Whereas, Piers, and Slips, there has been work done and vouches drawn in a payme at there for during the quarter to the amount of \$25,488 77. In the floreau of Reasts, \$17,705 50, including work done on Third avenues macadamining and working Elevanth avenue as a country road, In the Stavess of Lambs and Flaces, \$46,697 50. In the Boreau of Repairs and Supplies, \$4,869 150. In the Boreau of Chief the Supplies of Supplies and Supplies, \$4,860 150. In the Boreau of Repairs and the amount of each contract. On the last of April, time remained to the Boreau of Supplies and the sum of \$500,209 22. Elime that rime, there are been placed in his hands of the Collector of Anessments file amounting to the sum of \$500,209 22. Elime that rime, there are been placed in his hands of the Collector of Anessments and the Supplies and Supplies and Supplies and Supplies and Supplies and Supplies and Supplie

bodies that as yet no grades have been duly established in Eleventh and Thirteenth avenues, between Feurtaenth and Twenty-sixth streets. A resolution to remedy this deficiency was trausmitted to the Common Council on Feb. 4, 1801, for which your favorable consideration is requested.

The Ordinance defining the power of the Street Commissioner relative to the repairing of fugaling, was found to be ineffectual for want of power to compel a compilion e with his notices, and a draft of an Ordinance was submitted by this began ment, for your consideration, on June 9, 1805, with a view to nor executing evil; should it be favorably sched on, it will greatly facilitate the business of the office.

Respectfully submitted.

By LOVELLY.

ROARD OF COUNTY AND ADDRESSED.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

At the meeting of this Board on Monday, in the absence of the President, Mr. BARKEY was called to the chair.

Mr. BARKEY offened the following resolutions in relation to the money expended by the City in equipping regments for the war:

Whereas, On the 22d of April the Common Council passed an ordinace creating a Union Defense Committee to aid and assist the State and the theorem General to the rapid forcestion and equipment of regiments of volta sers, and plantag under their control 41,000 oct, the greater portion of which was to be useful the edited of the wives and children of the volunteers, which sum is nearly substanted; thursfore, be is

Resolved, That the Connected the Corporation he requested to frame a memorial, by and with the advice of the Controller, to the proper authorities of the General Government, praying for technolorement in behalf of the Corporation, of such account as the side by the control Government, and that he same or deponded in the City Treasury, to be again expended by the city in such manner as may hereafter be determined by the city in such manner as may hereafter to determined by the city in such manner as may hereafter to determined by the city in such manner as may hereafter to determined by the city in such manner as may hereafter to determined to the Volunteers. The reasolutions were adopted.

Mr. Ghoss offered the following, which was

of the volunteers. The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Guoss offered the following, which was adopted.

Resolved. That the Centroller be, and he is, directed to inform adopted.

Resolved. That the Centroller be, and he is, directed to inform this Board, at Runart meeting, what amount, if any, there remains in his hands of the \*\$1 000,000 appropriated by the Gornan of Council of this city for the equipment of the regiments and the relief of the families of the volunteers who have left this city.

Mr. Barner presented a resolution calling upon the Union Defense Committee to report what portion of the million dollar fund has been expended for families of volunteers; what amount for fitting out regiments, the names of the regiments and the amounts paid each; whether the Committee contracted for any arms, outlies, or other equipments, and the nature of said contracts, &c. Adopted.

Mr. Orros offered the following:

Warress, The Union Defense Committee have failed to reply to the resolution adopted June 13. celling for specific information respecting the manner in which they have appended the million deliars piaced in their hands by the Common Council, and whereas and Committee have discontinued the relief tenners in the city, at hough but \$200,000 that have been expended for that purp se out of nearry or quite \$2,000,000 internations, the bala-tic having been employed in furnishing supplies forcops, which should have near mainly provided by the sovernment; and whereas, thousands of our level citizens have volunteered to add in crashing the present resulting and the belief that assistance would be extended to their families during their becomes the semalt wages of a common solided by the sovernment; and whereas, thousands of our level citizens have volunteered to add in crashing the present resulting and the belief that assistance would be extended to their families during their becomes to his support—and whereas, the interne suffering which new press is throughout the city, occasioned by the sudden with the control o

neans for its either thereove

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on National Affairs be requested to report as erry as practicable. First What somes it is increasely for the Committee on the Default of the What somes it is increasely for the Committee in auto-iding, uniforming and opining the troops of the city as should be properly been by the State and National Coverencests in order that the fund, for the relief of families of soldiers may be repensived without farther appropriation. Second What action it is proper for the Committee to families of soldiers may be repensived without farther appropriation. Second What action it is proper for the Committee to families of soldiers may be repensived without farther appropriation. Second What action it is proper for the Committee to families of soldiers may be repensived without farther appropriation. Committee to families to formation called for by the resolutions adopted the light day of June last, and whether a Special Committee with power to send for both persons and papers with the sold to compel their attendance before it for examinetion, and the production of their accounts.

Resolved, That the Controller be said he is he ely directed to make no further payments to the Union Petense Committee from the proceeds of the sale of any bonds known as the Union Decease flonds now renativing muscid in his music.

Mr. Strythson said he did not suppose any member of the Union Decease flonds now renativing muscid in his music.

Mr. Strythson said he did not suppose any member of the Union Decease flonds now renativing muscid in his music.

Mr. Strythson said the fact was notorious that hungry army contractors had been fed, we ille starving families and absolute want starring in the faces of families of volunteers. There was much suffering and absolute want starring in the faces of families of volunteers who had gone forth with the assurance that their families would be asstaticed. The understanding about this fund was that one-half should be for equipping regiments and

Mr. Ouron said there was a small amount of the onds still in the hands of the Comptroller that had not et been negotiated.
Mr. Least said he had been informed by a member of

the Committee that debts had been contracted in advance of taking these bonds. It was idle to come here might after night and pass resolutions calling for information which might be obtained from the Controller

without trouble.

Mr. Our os disclaimed any intention to reflect upon the honor and integrity of the Union Defense Committee, but the way they had expended the money placed in their hands called for an examination by the people at large. That Committee had taken prerogatives to the Committee had taken present and the committee had taken present and the committee the Committee the Committee had taken present and the committee the Committee that the Committee the Comm longing to the Government and lad gone on lang after any exigency existed employing steame and coward-ing troops, and using money which this Board intended shouldgo for the support of the families of volumeers. After some further discussion, the resolutions were

After some farther adopted.

The Committee on Ferries reported in favor of establishing a ferry from the foot of Twelfth street, North River, to the foot of South Seventn or Eighth street, Jersey City. Laid over.

Mr. CLEVELAND presented a resolution directing the

Controller not to pay any money on account of the appropriation for the Fourth or July until after the bills for the expenditure thereof have been approved by the Common Council.

The resolution was last. Adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, the President, Mr. Strwart, in the Chair.

A bill of the Filot Commissioners, amounting to \$6,200, for removing that portion of Fier No. 51 N. 1th River, which lay beyond the proper line, was recorded to the Committee on Taxes.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Harlem Bridge, a thing forth that the claims up in them for labor, &c., amounted to \$55,765.50, the estimated amount of the cost of sinking remainder of columns \$5,600; superintendence, salaries of engineers, &c., \$5,771; estimated cost of temporary bridge, or turnout, \$2,360; eighty per cent, of estimated amount of additional work under contracts, \$57,700; total, \$130,219.98, and requesting that the above amount may be appropriated forthwith, as the accounts must be settled before the lat of October next. Laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Ponor moved that the Special Committee, which was appointed April 25, "to impulse and report as to the legality of isening Revenue Bonds, to the amount of \$560,90, for the purpose of providing for the wants of the families of the Volunteers, &c. "report to that Board what action had been taken by them to carry into effect the resolution alluded to, and what further measures, if any they would recommend to make it immediately available to the families designed to be bougefited by the fund that the Board of Supervisors had.

Mr. Balvar and that the Board of Supervisors had.

Mr. Bruyt said that the Board of Supervisors had last year saved to the County upward of \$279,009, and he hoped the Committee referred to would be permitted to report a resolution in favor of appropriating that sum

to report a resolution in favor of appropriating that sum for the purpose.

Permission was granted.

Mr. TWEED moved that the Commissioners for building McComb's Dam Bridge be requested to inform this Board at its next meeting, what disposed in has been made of the \$60,000, in bonds, placed in shelr hands for the purpose of paying the share of New-York in cost of s.id Bridge, to whom they were disposed, amount received for them, and all facts c. anectwich their disposed also, a full and complete statement of all expenditures incurred in constructing said Bridge, and of moneys paid, to whom paid, and for what services—whether for contracts or day-labor, and that they be directed to return to the Controller all unaxpected sums in their hands. Adopted.

The effort to make apprepriations for the Commissioners for the building of flariem Bridge failed after a veries of motions to ancerd, to strike out, &c.

The Controller's quarterly report was presented. It set forth that the bulance in hand after the appropriations for last year was \$27,95.6 95. The appropriations for 1861 amount to \$4,877,349 27.

The payments made for the first quarter ending The payments made for the second quarter ending 1.436.228 27

Total..... The report was laid on the table and ordered to be

printed.

It was resolved that when the Board adjourned it be to meet this afternson at 1 o check to hear Mr. Bland a report in reference to the provision for the families of columbers, and to mak the needful provision.

Adjourned.

## BROOKLYN ITEMS.

The Rev. Dr. Perry, who has tendered his services to Government to raise and command the propose regiment of Continental Guarde, is the present extreme pastor of the Pacific street Methodist Episcopul Church. laving received his education at West Point, be now considers it his duty to do all he can for the country which has done so much for him; and should his reg; ment be accepted, he intends that it shall approximate the best disciplined regiments in the army.

FATAL CASE OF SON STRONE .- A laborer by the name of Edward Barristo, resident of Hicks street, while engaged upon a sewer in Sands street, about 2 o clock yesterday afternoon, was son struck and died almost immediately. His body was taken to the Sec-ond District Police Station, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest in the case.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A scavenger, by the name of John Hilder, while organd cleaning a dok in the rear of home No. 16 Chapel street, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, full fact the watth. Two other scavengers immediately event to the assistance of Hilder, when they also become overpowered by the fool gueer, and were with room difficulty resusted and taken to the Hospital and subsequently to their respective houses.

RUN OVER.—A boy, named Michael Ulman, about 14 years old, residing at No. [2] Ewen street, had one of his feet septrality erashed, by being run ever by one of the Grand street railroad cars, that amputation will be necessary.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE,—Yesterday afternoon a G man, whose foune could not be excentained, defi-crassly joint from one of the Houston outret, forcy boats into the water, yet rescued in an inequalitie condition, and conveyed to trith Promot Station. House, and subrequently to his resident in New-York.